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NOTES OF CASES.

Turntable Doctrine Upheld.—That doctrine usually alluded to as the “turntable cases” has of late been so often swerved from, that the decision in *Snare & Triest Co. v. Friedman*, 169 Federal Reporter, 1, assumes interest because of its adherence to it. Defendant, an independent contractor, had left material, consisting partly of heavy iron girders, near a street. One of these beams became so nicely balanced on the other material that it could easily be displaced and caused to fall. Plaintiff, a little girl 4½ years old, with several companions had been skating on the pavement, when she sat at the base of the girders to rest. One of her companions, climbing upon the pile, so struck one end of the balancing girder that it fell, crushing plaintiff's foot. The Circuit Court of Appeals held that the child could not, by reason of her age, be charged with contributory negligence or with being a trespasser, and that defendant was liable.

Contempt by Allowing Lynching of Federal Prisoner.—A negro having been convicted of a crime which had aroused intense local feeling, and being under sentence of death, appealed to the Federal Supreme Court. That tribunal allowed the appeal and ordered all proceedings stayed. The community which had expected the prisoner's execution on the day set by the state court was so aroused by inflammatory newspaper reports concerning the interference by allowance of appeal to the Supreme Court that a mob entered the jail, took forth and hanged the prisoner. In *United States v. Shipp*, 29 Supreme Court Reporter, 637, it appeared that the sheriff in charge of the prisoner had not been vigilant enough in guarding the jail, and that his resistance to the mob had been too mild. There was even evidence to show an understanding between the officers and the crowd. In an opinion from which three of the justices dissented, the United States Supreme Court held the sheriff guilty of contempt in failing to give his prisoner adequate protection.

Sale of Intoxicants to Inebriates.—A Kentucky statute forbids giving or furnishing intoxicants to inebriates or to any person who habitually becomes intoxicated. In *Adams Express Co. v. Kentucky*, 29 Supreme Court Reporter, 633, the express company was prosecuted for violating that statute by delivering to an inebriate liquor which had been purchased by him in Ohio and sent to him at his residence in Kentucky. The lower court ruled that the transportation and delivery of the liquor did not constitute interstate commerce. The Federal Supreme Court held the statute void in so far as it applied to interstate commerce; liquor, however obnoxious and hurtful it may be in the judgment of many, being a recognized article of commerce.